

SENSATION COMES IN DYNAMITE CASE

Nine Labor Leaders Indicted; Three Under Arrest.

REPORT IS MADE BY GRAND JURY

Indictments Are Based on Confession of Ortle McManigal, Which Sent McNamara Brothers to Prison—Illegal Transportation of Explosives Charged.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Los Angeles, December 30.—The expected and long-awaited sensation in the Federal investigation of the dynamite plot here, light on which came through the confession of Ortle McManigal, burst to-day in the return by the grand jury of indictments against nine members of organized labor, three of whom were arrested before the close of the day.

The indictments, which charge the illegal transportation of dynamite, were returned against Ortle A. Tvetmoe, Anton Johannsen, J. H. Munsey, E. A. Clancy, Ortle McManigal, A. Schmidt, David Kaplan and John J. and James B. McNamara. Tvetmoe, Johannsen and Munsey were arrested as they sat in the witness room of the grand jury, which called upon to testify.

Tvetmoe is secretary of the California Building Trades Council, and head of the Asiatic Exclusion League. Munsey is business agent of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Johannsen is State organizer of the Building Trades Council.

Based on Confession.
To-day's indictments, returned secretly to Judge Olin Wellborne, of the United States District Court, are based on alleged violations of the Federal statute forbidding the transportation of dynamite from one city to another for illegal purpose. The indictments were drawn up on the strength of the confession of Ortle McManigal, to the effect that James B. McNamara brought dynamite from Riverside, California, to Los Angeles in 1910. The dynamite of any specific building or structure was not mentioned in the indictment.

Clancy, who had been in Los Angeles several days as a witness before the grand jury, could not be found this afternoon, and is believed to have gone to San Francisco. The authorities of that city have been notified to arrest him. Kaplan and Schmidt had been fugitives from justice for about a year. McManigal is in the county jail here, held on a county indictment, and it is understood that the true bill against him will not be served. The McNamara are in San Quentin prison.

In order not to disclose its hand until the men are brought into court for arraignment, the government took Tvetmoe, Munsey and Johannsen into custody on bench warrants returnable before Judge Wellborne to-day. These warrants later were changed to read before United States Commissioner Owen next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Judge Wellborne fixed the bail at \$5,000 on the bench warrants, and informed the accused men that he would allow that amount to stand on the indictments.

Tvetmoe, Johannsen and Munsey engaged John Harriman, former McNamara attorney, to represent them as candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles to defend them. Harriman immediately began scurrying about for bail to keep his clients from going to jail. While this was being done the prisoners were held in the office of the United States marshal in the Federal building. Johannsen was the calmest of the three. He appeared to be absolutely unmoved.

"I don't think anything serious will come of this," said he with a smile. "Anybody wanting me to answer any questions will have to ask my lawyers, not me."

Johannsen, however, declared that their arrest was a "frame-up," and that the government had nothing on him.

"We have nothing to say regarding the charges," said Tvetmoe. "We are innocent of any conspiracy or crime and hope to prove it quickly."

Tvetmoe has been active in the work of the Exclusion League for years, and he played a prominent part in the activities against the Japanese, which placed the United States government in an embarrassing position several times. He is a warm friend of P. H. McCarthy, the labor Mayor of San Francisco.

Tvetmoe has been suspected of connection with the McNamara, and it was learned after his arrest that he has been followed by secret service agents for many weeks.

It is alleged that Johannsen and Munsey knew James B. McNamara personally, and were cognizant of the dynamite plot which resulted in the blowing up of the Times building.

After returning the batch of indictments the grand jury adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when, according to announcement, it will resume the dynamite probe. The offense which the indictments alleged, in terms an "overt act against the peace and dignity of the people of the United States, in transporting high-powered explosives on a common carrier, namely a passenger train."

This offense is punishable by two years' imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000, or both.

No Aid From Labor.
Oscar Lawler, special government prosecutor, dictated before his departure a statement to be given out.

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FERVENT APPEAL FOR RECOGNITION

Chinese Republicans Look to Other Nations for Sympathy.

DESIRE SUPPORT OF THIS COUNTRY

Only in This Way, New President Points Out, Can China Avoid Becoming Field of Strife and Meeting Fate of Africa—Promises for Future.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
Shanghai, December 30.—A fervent appeal for recognition of the new Chinese republic by the civilized world in general, the United States in particular, was made to-day by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, President of the revolutionary government.

"To work out the salvation of China is exclusively a duty of our own," he declared, "but to avoid unnecessary sacrifice and to prevent misunderstanding and intervention, we must appeal to the people of the civilized world in general, and the people of the United States in particular, for your sympathy and support, either moral or material, because you are the pioneers of Western civilization in Japan, because you are a Christian nation, because we intend to model our new government after yours, and, above all, because you are the champion of liberty and democracy. We hope we may find many Lafayettes among you."

Dr. Sun expressed the fear that, unless the new government is generally recognized by the outside world, China will become a field for strife of European powers, such as Africa has been. He declared that, notwithstanding the "hands off" policy of the United States, it has more genuine interest in China than any other nation. The passing of the Philippines into American control and the fact that China is a great market for American goods, he said, puts the United States first in being affected by changes in China.

He protested that the Manchus have trodden the Chinese under foot for centuries, preventing admission of foreign missionaries and traders into the country. If, instead of the conquest of Tartar tribe of Manchus, the Chinese governed the country themselves, ignorance would cease, and extensive relations with other countries would be initiated, he said.

"We, the Chinese people," he said, "have determined to attain these objects peacefully if we may, forcibly if we must. The downfall of the Manchu government is but a question of time. And the enlightenment of the Chinese would result, not in a 'yellow peril' but in a 'yellow blessing.' Universal peace will surely follow the step of the regeneration of China, and a grand field hitherto undreamed of will be opened to the social and economic activities of the civilized world."

Shearing Their Queues.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
Shanghai, December 30.—For the apparent purpose of preparing Nanking for the coming of the capital of the Chinese republic, a large force of soldiers has been busy the past few days indiscriminately shearing merchants and coolies of their queues. The natives generally have accepted the cutting in a spirit of good nature, but in many cases the grief of the victims has been pitiful.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the provisional president, will leave for Nanking on the morning of January 1. Upon his arrival at the new capital he will review several thousand troops and issue a proclamation formally restoring Nanking as the capital of China and outlining his plans of government.

He announced to-day that his plans for a military government had been completed and had been submitted to the Cabinet for approval. He said the scheme of the new government would be a strong central government, a parliament representative of the people, and a governor for each province chosen by popular election. The army and navy and the finances will be controlled by parliament and the fiscal system will be readjusted along modern lines.

Premier Receives Correspondents.

Peking, December 30.—Yuan Shi Kai received several foreign correspondents together this evening in the Wai Wai building, where he has both his office and residence. The approaches were heavily guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. Tents covered the grounds surrounding the building. The premier, who is believed to be constantly in danger of assassination, and therefore takes the utmost precautions, is a heavy set, gray-haired man, between fifty and sixty years of age. He appeared unusually large in several thicknesses of winter robes.

Yuan Shi Kai gave it to be understood that he wanted a true referendum on the question of a republic; he was opposed to haste because of the danger that the Shanghai conference would not be representative.

Replying to the question as to whether the Shanghai demands would be met, he said the matter was for the decision of the imperial clause. In the event of the administration he declared money was needed and the princess had not come forward sufficiently in that direction. He added that if the rebels advanced, the imperial troops would engage them.

There will be another meeting at the palace to-morrow of the Imperial Dowager, the premier and the imperial princes. The only question for their consideration is that of abdicating or disorganizing their riches. Yuan Shi Kai refuses to abide by the agreement entered into by Tang Shao Yi, his own representative, and Wu Ting Fang, the republican representative.

Shanghai, actually approving only the continuation of the armistice.

May Withdraw Troops.
Yuan indicated that he may withdraw troops from the interior.

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BUSY DAYS AHEAD FOR LAWMAKERS

Mass of Public Business Faces Virginia Legislature.

FIRST PLACETAKEN BY TAX PROBLEMS

Equalization to Be Attempted. Redistricting Will Engage Interest of People—Abolition of Convict Labor Contract Big Proposition—Elect "Basement" Officers.

Problems Faced by Legislature

Equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation.
Reorganization of the congressional, state senatorial and House of Delegates districts, in accordance with the United States census of 1910.

Providing improvements and extensions of state institutions without visible money.

Renewal of the contract for convict labor at the penitentiary or abolition of the system.

Employment of convicts in line quarries, on the public roads or on rock piles.

Consideration of a proposition for a referendum of the liquor question by petition.

Proposals of an amendment to the Constitution conferring the suffrage on women.

Bill looking to the legalization of primary elections.

Ratification or rejection of the Federal Income tax.

Establishment of an institution for the feeble-minded and extension of the probation system for delinquents. Amendments to the State banking laws.

From beginning to end of the session of the General Assembly of 1912 the members will work under high pressure. For variety of important subjects which must be considered and decided, for volume of legislative and executive work to be accomplished, for intensity of public interest, the session has not been equaled since that which immediately followed and was consistent with the Constitutional Convention of 1901-2. For amount of public business compressed into the short space of sixty days, it has not been surpassed in a generation. Night sessions without number, committee hearings interminable, oratory unrestrained save for lack of time, visits of sovereign citizens and delegations from the home counties and cities await the members.

There will be little time indeed for pet measures, or for the consideration of experiments in government, or for reforms proposed by specialized local interests. The necessities of the situation demand nothing but work—steady, faithful, inexorable.

Whatever record is made by this Legislature, it will be one long to be remembered. For good or bad, it must act; it is impossible that it can make a negligible report to the people of Virginia.

Meets Next Week.
At noon on Wednesday, January 10, 1912, Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Elyson will call the Senate of Virginia to order, and after prayer will begin the session.

The term of four years. The election of officers will then be gone into. By virtue of a resolution adopted by the last Senate, the choice of its officers will hereafter be for four years instead of two, so as to make them hold during the life of the men who elected them. Clerk Marshall B. Booker, Sergeant-at-Arms Frank B. Watkins, Doorkeeper S. M. Donald and Assistant Doorkeeper James Walsh will be re-elected without opposition, unless some one enters the list at this late day.

While this is going on in the Senate the House will be called to order by Clerk John W. Williams, who is the only hold-over official. He will swear in the members of the House, and conduct the election for Speaker, Richard Evelyn Byrd has no opponent. The latter will take the chair and the other officers will be chosen. All employees of both houses will have been chosen at separate caucuses of the Senate and House Democrats, which will be held on the night preceding the opening of the session.

Officers of House.
John W. Williams, clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia, will be re-elected with no opposition, as will Sergeant-at-Arms J. M. Johnston. S. M. Newhouse is first doorkeeper, and H. B. Truslow is second doorkeeper. There are several candidates for one or both of these offices, and the situation seems to be a little mixed. Mr. Newhouse has heard of opposition to himself, although it had been understood that all the contest was over the other office. The caucus will decide.

It is unlikely that the five Republicans in the Senate or the nine in the House will put up candidates for legislative offices, even for a complimentary vote, as it is not usually done. They have, of course, a right to do this.

The speech of nomination of Richard Evelyn Byrd for Speaker will be delivered in the House caucus on Tuesday night by Alden Bell, of Culpeper.

Get Governor's Message.
Both houses being fully organized members of a joint committee from each will wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is ready for business, and invite him to make such communication as he may desire. He will respond with a message of good will, and in a few minutes he will dispatch his secretaries.

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LEADERS IN LEGISLATURE



STATEMENT MADE BY JUDGE SKEEN

Discusses Efforts to Punish Violators of Election Laws.

INQUIRY WILL BE CONTINUED

Warned Voters of Counties in His District of His Determination to Make Thorough Investigations of Alleged Corrupt Practices—Evil Is Nation-Wide.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Bristol, Va., December 30.—Judge H. A. W. Skeen, who is responsible for the sensational disclosures of wholesale election bribery in Southwest Virginia, to-night issued a signed statement, in which he reviews what he has already done to detect and punish corruption and what he expects to do. His statement breaks a long silence, he having steadfastly refused to be interviewed since he was impaneled a special grand jury and began investigations in the county. In his statement he says that he has thus far not been able to get more than half of the county election workers before the grand jury. The statement is given below in full.

"Since I began the investigation of the violation of the election laws I have been asked by the reporters of several papers to give them a statement in regard to it, but have declined to do so up to this time, because I feared my motive for so doing might be misunderstood by the public. As there have been several different reports of the court's proceedings, and different opinions as to the immunity provided for under the 'Barksdale pure election law' published, I have come to the conclusion that it will not be amiss or any impropriety in giving to the public some of the facts proved before the grand jury up to this time, and my opinion as to the law under which the investigation is being made."

"The buying of votes in this section of the State began about thirty years ago, and has increased from time to time, according to the interest and excitement in the election. During this time it was a violation of the law to buy or sell votes, but as both parties were guilty alike neither could be made to testify against the other. The law remained a dead letter. In 1903 the 'Barksdale pure election law' was passed, in which it was provided: 'The statements of any person testifying under this act shall not be used against him in any way.' Under the decisions of the Supreme Court of Virginia and the Supreme Court of other States and the Supreme Court of the United States, I did not believe that the statute was broad enough to afford absolute immunity to the party called to testify in regard to violation of said act and the other election laws of the State."

"The 'Barksdale pure election law' was amended in 1905, which in my opinion provides for absolute immunity to the party called to testify in this difference."

"While Representative Mann, the Republican leader of the House, stated to-day he could give no program his forces would follow, because none has been mapped out, it is known the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee propose to offer this bill as a substitute for the Democratic one, and will fight hard to get it through. The minority members of the committee are satisfied with the Tariff Board's report, and will accept its figures as the feature of their bill. Opposed to this are the Democrats of the committee, under Chairman Underhill."

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It is staple and yet a delicacy, always ready, always delightful and always to be relied upon—The Velvet Kid Ice Cream.

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ASPECT OF PEACE BANQUET IS FAR FROM PEACEFUL

At Last Moment All Foreign Ambassadors Refuse to Attend.

THEY ARE ORDERED TO REMAIN AWAY

Reported Squabbles and Scandals, and Fact That Several Nations Are at War, Cuts Down Attendance of Notables—Many Sensational Incidents Centre Around Dinner.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
New York, December 30.—That the turn of events in the peace banquet assumed an international aspect and that serious complications may result, or would have resulted, if summary action had not been taken by the various governments, became known just before the banquet started to-night.

It was learned from Samuel Bell Thomas, chairman of the arrangement committee, that every foreign ambassador, after accepting an invitation to the dinner, had for some unknown and mysterious reason at the last moment sent in a letter of regret.

Mr. Thomas was not backward in stating that, in his opinion, the various ambassadors had been ordered to stay away from the peace dinner by their governments, as a result of the reported squabbles and scandals, and also because most of the foreign ambassadors represented countries which were at present engaged in war.

Schwab's Guests Stay Away.
It also became known that sixty members of the commission from Argentina, here as guests of Charles M. Schwab for the purpose of settling on the kind of steel to be used in the construction of the navy of Argentina, and who have already bought two battleships, refused to come when they learned that the ambassador from Argentina had sent in his letter of regret, and the commission did likewise.

Mr. Schwab later refused to comment on the matter, merely stating that the members of the commission thought it best not to attend. Letters of invitation had been sent to all the foreign ambassadors. Letters of acceptance were received from the Italian, German, French, Turkish, Mexican, English and other lesser foreign countries. Then, without explanation officially, but privately, it was learned on undisputed authority, the Italian ambassador wrote to Mr. Thomas that he could not attend. The reason given for his failure to come, said Mr. Thomas, was because his Kling had ordered him to stay away because Italy was at present at war, and also that it might be rather embarrassing to see the Turkish and Italian ambassadors at a peace dinner.

Following the refusal of the Italian and Turkish ambassadors to come—the Turkish ambassador refusing just after the Italian ambassador—a letter of regret was received from the Russian ambassador. The letter said he had another very pressing engagement. But the real reason for his refusal to come was said to be the treaty with Russia, and also because Russia is having a little warlike experience with Persia.

Then came the letter of regret from the Brazilian ambassador and the Brazilian ambassador, who was supposed to be a representative of the diplomatic corps. On the train came a number of officials of the State Department and Congressman Richard Bartholdt, the famous advocate in Congress of peace and arbitration.

Colonel Waxes Warm.
Former President Roosevelt, in his letter of refusal of the invitation, written to Senator Grisswold, waxed warm again on the subject of the treaties. He sent the following letter to the Senator, which was given out in the late afternoon.

"My Dear Mr. Grisswold.—It seems to me worse than foolish—in short, utterly hypocritical—now to support these arbitration treaties (unamended), when we have just abrogated the Russian treaty. People can sincerely believe, as I do, that it is right to abrogate the Russian treaty and wrong to pass the unamended arbitration treaties, or people can sincerely believe, as apparently only one Representative in the House believed, that the principle of the unamended treaties is right, and that, therefore, it is wrong to abrogate the Russian treaty; but it is absolutely impossible sincerely to advocate the unamended arbitration treaties and at the same time the abrogation of the Russian treaty. It puts us as a nation in a ridiculous and hypocritical position, there do so. It is wrong these views, from what I now learn. I fear that I should not be in sympathy with the purpose of most of those giving the peace dinner. Sincerely yours, (Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."
With President Taft as guest of honor and representative of the movement for peace between nations occupying places at the speaker's table, the banquet, which was given by the Citizens' Peace Committee of New York, was held in the great ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Andrew Carnegie presided at the dinner, later giving way to Hon. John Tamm.

It is superlatively good and refreshingly delicious with the unmistakable superior elegance—The Velvet Kid Ice Cream.

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